

Three new Genera of Chalcidoid Hymenoptera from Queensland.

By A. A. GIRAULT, Nelson (Cairns), North Queensland, Australia.

Types of the following species are in the Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

Family EULOPHIDÆ.

EULOPHINI.

Eulophinusia new genus.

Female.—Differing from all the genera of its tribe in bearing 8-jointed antennæ with a 4-jointed funicle, the club solid, one ring-joint. Scutellum simple; parapsidal furrows not complete, only cephalad. Antennal club not terminating in a nipple. Propodeum with a short median carina. Mesopost-scutellum rather large, well separated; pronotum also well separated. Postmarginal vein long, a third longer than the stigmal, the marginal vein shorter than the submarginal. Small. Abdomen ovate. Marginal vein about two and a quarter times the length of the stigmal. Antennæ inserted on a level with the ventral ends of the eyes. Mandibles with four or five minute teeth. Abdominal segments more or less equal, none greatly lengthened.

Male.—Not known.

Type.—The following species:

1. *Eulophinusia cydippe* n. sp.

Female.—Length, 1.12 mm.

Dark metallic green, the abdomen coppery, the wings hyaline, the antennæ dusky; legs yellowish white but the coxæ more or less concolorous. Thorax densely, finely, scaly reticulated but the scutellum and propodeum much finer, opaque or very finely alutaceous. First and second funicle joints longer than wide, subequal, longest of the funicle, the remaining two more or less subequal, wider than long; club short but longer than any of the funicle joints, the first of which is only slightly shorter than the pedicel.

(From one specimen, 2-3-inch objective; 1-inch optic, Bausch and Lomb.)

Male.—Not known.

Described from a solitary specimen captured by sweeping foliage and grass of forest along the military road, March 3, 1912.

Habitat.—Australia, Thursday Island (Torres Strait).

Type.—The above specimen on a tag, the head, a hind leg and a fore wing on a slide with the type of *Archenomus niger* Girault.

OPHELIMINI.

Opheliminus new genus.

Female.—Like *Alophomorpha* Girault in antennal structure and otherwise but the scutellum is simple, the median carina of the propodeum is present but the short sulcus on each side absent. Also the abdomen is long, pointed conico-ovate, depressed above, as long as the head and thorax combined. Mandibles with about five teeth.

Male.—Not known.

Type.—The following species:

1. *Opheliminus grotii* n. sp.

Female.—Length, 2.50 mm.

Brilliant metallic green, the wings hyaline, the abdomen dark purplish, dorsad with a pale yellowish, large, subquadrate area centrally a short distance from base; ventrad this area is noticeably larger. Legs white except proximal part of hind coxa; scape also white, edged with dusky above, the flagellum black, the first funicle joint about twice the length of the pedicel, the second and third joints subequal and little the longest and stoutest; first club joint longest, equal in length to the other two combined. Reticulated, including the propodeum. Fore wings densely ciliate discally, the marginal cilia extremely short.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified.)

Male.—Not known.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping in forest and along a jungle-clad forest streamlet, June 27, 1913.

Habitat.—Australia, Nelson (Cairns), North Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen on a tag, the head and hind tibiae together on a slide.

This beautiful species is respectfully dedicated to Hugo Grotius.

ELACHERTINI.

Genus *Pseudiglyphus* Girault.

This genus was originally assigned to the Hemiptersenini, but it belongs here since the parapsidal furrows are complete.

Family EURYTOMIDÆ.

Genus *Bephratoides* Girault (*nec* Brues).

This name is preoccupied. For it I propose the new name, *Bephratelloides*.

Family PTEROMALIDÆ.

SPHEGIGASTERINI.

Polycystoides new genus.

Female.—Like *Polycystus* Westwood but the antennæ only 11-jointed, the club solid; moreover, the petiole of the abdomen is short and stout, the median carina of the propodeum is intersected by a distinct transverse carina from side to side and the cephalic margin of the propodeum is carinated; the propodeum with a distinct neck and spiracular sulci; between the median carina and the spiracle along the cephalic margin is a large fovea. Mandibles strongly tridentate; transverse suture on scutellum faint. Second abdominal segment occupying about a fourth of the surface. Propodeum reticulated, the thorax inflexed at the scutellum. Head very large but wider than long. Postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal. Distal margin of scutellum carinated. Antennæ with two ring-joints. Abdomen stout, conic-ovate, somewhat longer than the thorax. Axillæ widely separated. Parapsidal furrows incomplete. Hind margins of abdominal segments straight.

Male.—Not known.

Type.—The following species:

1. *Polycystoides tennysoni* n. sp.

Female.—Length, 2.50 mm.

Dark blue, opaque and punctate, the wings hyaline, the abdomen shining aeneous green; legs and antennæ yellowish brown but the coxæ dark blue and the club (which is enlarged) and distal funicle joint are black. Ring joints stout; first three funicle joints distinctly longer than wide, of them 2 and 3 longest, subequal, each a little shorter than the pedicel; joint 4 of funicle only a little longer than wide; joints 5 and 6 shortening, 6 distinctly much wider than long. Club about half the length of the funicle. Scape long and cylindrical. Tarsi pale.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified.)

Male.—Not known.

Described from a single female captured April 13, 1913, by sweeping along the edges of the jungle.

Habitat.—Australia, Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen on a tag, the hind legs and head on a slide.

This remarkable form is dedicated with respect to the poet Tennyson.

Preliminary List of Heterocera Captured in and around St. Louis, Missouri (Lep.).

Sphingidae to Sesiidae Arranged According to Dyar's List of North
American Lepidoptera.

Compiled by PAUL A. SCHROERS, St. Louis, Mo.

SPHINGIDAE.		703	<i>Sphinx gordius</i> <i>Stoll.</i>
653	<i>Hemaris diffinis</i> <i>Boisd.</i>	704	<i>luscitiosa</i> <i>Clem.</i>
	<i>a. axillaris</i> <i>Gr. &</i>	706	<i>chersis</i> <i>Hüb.</i>
	<i>Rob.</i>	716	<i>eremitus</i> <i>Hüb.</i>
656	<i>thysbe</i> <i>Fab.</i>	717	<i>plebeja</i> <i>Fab.</i>
	<i>a. ruficaudis</i> <i>Kir.</i>	719	<i>Dolba hylaeus</i> <i>Dr.</i>
667	<i>Amphyon nessus</i> <i>Cr.</i>	721	<i>Ceratomia amyntor</i> <i>Geyer.</i>
668	<i>Sphecodina abbottii</i> <i>Swain.</i>	722	<i>undulosa</i> <i>Walk.</i>
669	<i>Deidamia inscriptum</i> <i>Har.</i>	724	<i>catalpae</i> <i>Boisd.</i>
670	<i>Deilephila gallii</i> <i>Rott.</i>	728	<i>Marumba modesta</i> <i>Har.</i>
671	<i>lineata</i> <i>Fab.</i>	729	<i>Smerinthus jamaicensis</i> <i>Dr.</i>
672	<i>Theretra tersa</i> <i>L.</i>	731	<i>Paonias excoecatus</i> <i>Sm. &</i>
677	<i>Pholus vitis</i> <i>L. (one spec.</i>		<i>Ab.</i>
	<i>by F. Malkmus).</i>	732	<i>myops</i> <i>Sm. & Ab.</i>
678	<i>pandorus</i> <i>Hüb.</i>	734	<i>Cressonia juglandis</i> <i>Sm. &</i>
679	<i>achemon</i> <i>Dr.</i>		<i>Ab.</i>
681	<i>Ampelophaga choerilus</i> <i>Cr.</i>	SATURNIIDAE.	
682	<i>myron</i> <i>Cr.</i>	739	<i>Samia cecropia</i> <i>L.</i>
683	<i>versicolor</i>	744	<i>Callosamia promethea</i> <i>Dr.</i>
	<i>Har.</i>	747	<i>Tropaea luna</i> <i>L.</i>
686	<i>Dilophonota ello</i> <i>L.</i>	748	<i>Telea polyphemus</i> <i>Cr.</i>
692	<i>obscura</i> <i>Fab.</i>	753	<i>Automeris io</i> <i>Fab.</i>
696	<i>Phlegethontius celeus</i> <i>Hüb.</i>	CERATOCAMPIDAE.	
697	<i>sexta</i> <i>Joh.</i>	767	<i>Anisota stigma</i> <i>Fab.</i>
699a	<i>cingulata</i>	770	<i>virginiensis</i> <i>Dr.</i>
	<i>Fab. (one speci-</i>	771	<i>rubicunda</i> <i>Fab.</i>
	<i>men).</i>	772	<i>Adelocephala bicolor</i> <i>Har.</i>
701	<i>Sphinx drupiferarum</i> <i>Sm. &</i>	774	<i>Syssisphinx bisecta</i> <i>Lint.</i>
	<i>Abb.</i>	776	<i>Citheronia regalis</i> <i>Fab.</i>